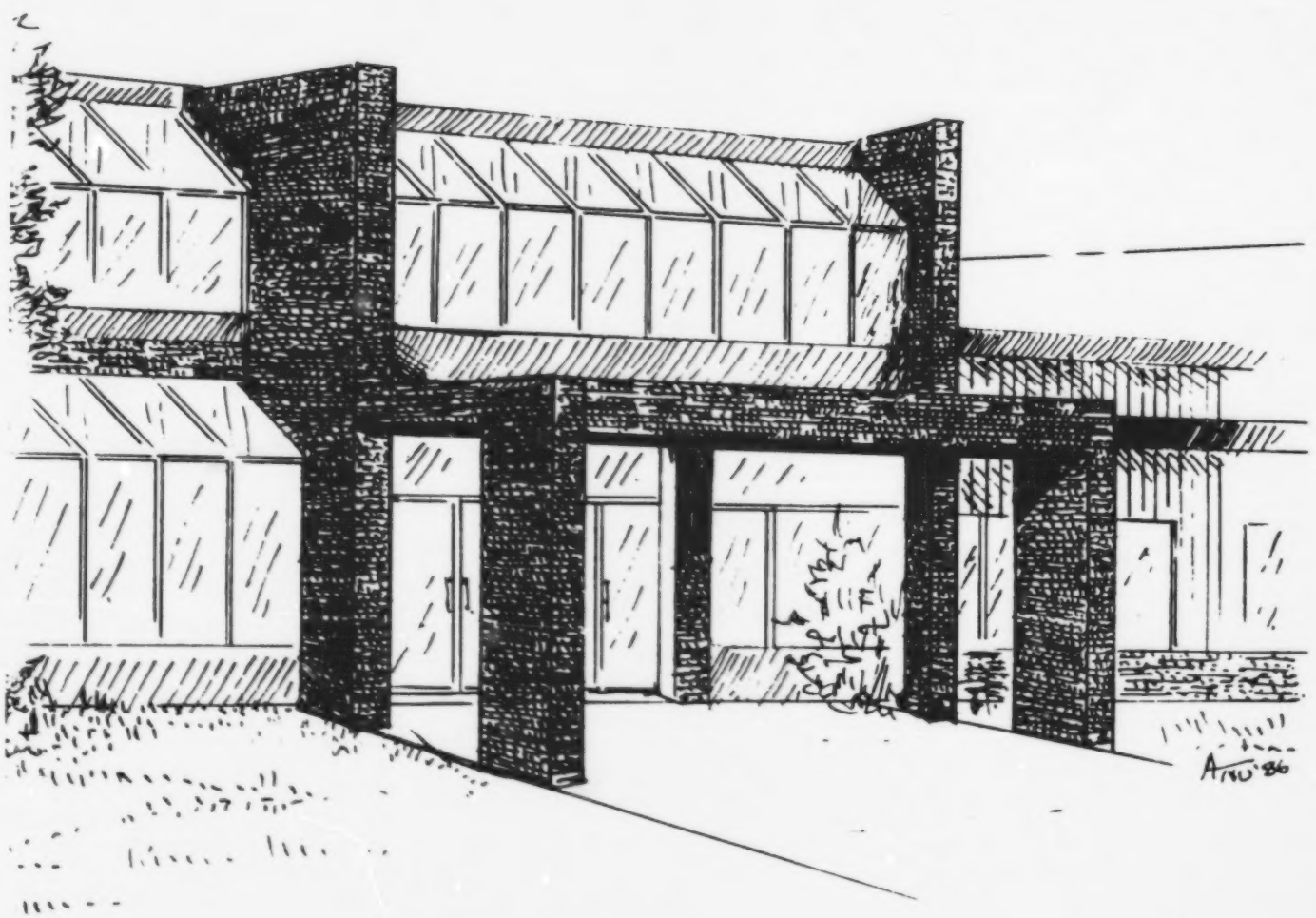

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Alberta
PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES

Office of the Minister

132 Legislature Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6 403/427-2391

To
The Honourable Dr. D. Carter
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of Alberta Public Safety Services for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1987.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Kowalski
Minister

*Official Mark • Canadian Olympic Association 1979

Alberta Public Safety Services is the Agency responsible for promoting public safety in Alberta. Two programs are managed directly; the Emergency Planning and Response program and the Dangerous Goods Control program. These two programs ensure that individuals, municipalities and the Government are prepared, trained and ready to deal efficiently with emergencies and disasters when they occur, and also that our substantial production of dangerous materials move as safely as possible on the roads in the Province. In addition, and of equal importance, Public Safety Services networks with many programs of the Government that impact directly on public safety to ensure that they are co-ordinated and have as positive an affect as possible on our everyday lives.

One of the main challenges of the past fiscal year was to continue to meet the Government's goals for expenditure and manpower reduction while at the same time maintaining a high level of effective program delivery to the many people that count on the Agency. I am happy to report that the Agency has met all of its goals in this regard and has continued to provide a high standard of service to all Albertans. A number of activities should be highlighted.

In July 1986, North-Central Alberta experienced one of the most severe floods that has ever occurred in the province. A large and compassionate assistance program was immediately instituted to assist municipalities and individuals, farms and businesses to restore their activities as closely as possible to pre-flood conditions. This program, which cost more than $20 million, was generously shared by the Federal Government under the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements. The interdepartmental Disaster Assistance Committee, which assists us to operate the Government's Disaster Assistance Program, has proven to be an invaluable source of expert knowledge and helps to ensure that the program meets its aim of providing recovery assistance in a sensitive and compassionate manner.

The Agency has continued to place a strong emphasis on assisting municipalities in their emergency preparedness functions and, in this regard, a number of innovations have been made to our programs. One of these has been a special focus on the preparations needed for the 1988 Winter Olympic Games. Working closely with the communities involved in the Calgary-Bow Valley corridor, a planning process was implemented to ensure that public safety was protected during the Olympics, and for the continued use of these facilities in later years.

Our new Disaster Social Services Branch is helping to produce special plans for the social services aspects of disaster management. In addition, the Branch has begun, in cooperation with Alberta Community and Occupational Health, the development of a special resource program to help those who have been intimately involved in a serious emergency or disaster, with Post Disaster Stress Trauma.

The Disaster Health Services staff, in addition to ensuring that over 250 hospitals and medical care facilities in the province have mass casualty and evacuation plans in place and the extensive emergency medical stockpile provided by the Federal Government is rotated and maintained, has trained almost 2,000 people in disaster related exercises.

The Dangerous Goods Control program is now fully operational with a comprehensive enforcement staff provided by our own Dangerous Goods Inspectors and for the on-highway aspects by the R.C.M.P., Municipal Police Forces and the staff of Motor Transport Services of Transportation and Utilities. An Education and Awareness Program for both shippers and carriers

The Honourable Ken Kowalski presents Mark Egener with the key to the new Alberta Public Safety Services Training School at the official opening on June 19, 1986.

The unveiling of the Training School plaque. (L-R) The Honourable Ernie Isley, The Honourable Ken Kowalski, William Snarr the Executive Director of Emergency Preparedness Canada and The Honourable Les Young.

that lasted almost two years has paid handsome dividends in the knowledge level of all parties concerned in the movement of dangerous goods about safety measures to be taken. I believe that we can confidently report that the almost eight million tonnes of dangerous goods moving on Alberta's roads travel with every possible degree of safety.

We have been working closely with municipalities in the development of dangerous goods route by-laws to ensure that they are both sensible and practicable and bring an increased measure of public safety within municipal boundaries. Our 24-hour Compliance Information Centre which also acts as an emergency reporting centre has dealt with thousands of telephone calls about emergencies, dangerous goods spills and requests for general information about our programs. Over the year, the Centre has evolved as a major general alerting centre for the Government of Alberta and more and more provides that service for other departments.

Training staff working out of our new Training School, which was a joint development project with the Government of Canada, have increased the number of Albertans being trained under our programs to nearly 4,000 a year. Of particular interest is a training assistance program undertaken to assist the City of Edmonton to train a specialized hazardous materials unit as part of the Edmonton Fire Department. Our Training staff have been undertaking the development of a number of new courses which will be of great benefit to Albertans and these will be coming on-stream in the near future.

We have formed a task team to develop our library resources so that they can better serve as a specialized reference resource for municipalities, government departments and individuals wishing to take advantage of these services. Hopefully, in the near future our library resources and extensive audio-visual materials will be available widely throughout the province. Our two quarterly newsletters, "H.O.T. Line" and "News & Notes", are now being distributed to almost 10,000 subscribers in Alberta and throughout North America. In these, we aim to provide timely and useful information about programs which would be of particular interest to our subscribers.

None of these programs or initiatives would have much impact without the imaginative and industrious work of our small staff of highly trained and dedicated people. I would also like to acknowledge the very strong and continuing support of the major departments of government, and the large number of individual Albertans who participate in and take advantage of our programs.

The Disaster Services Division is responsible for the development and co-ordination of an overall provincial program of preparedness for and response to emergencies and disasters. The administrative office is in Edmonton with the district offices in Calgary, Camrose, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Red Deer and St. Paul.

The Division provides planning, training and advisory services for both provincial and local government authorities and industry, actively participates when an emergency or disaster situation develops beyond the capacity of a single authority or when co-ordination of several authorities is necessary, and administers special assistance programs authorized by the Government of Alberta following emergencies and disasters.

Division staff are specially qualified and experienced in preparing plans and procedures, co-ordinating resources and providing advice on problems of evacuation, welfare, health and rehabilitation. Specialists from other government departments provide resource advice and assistance when required.

1986/87 saw completion of the work necessary to obtain a computer system for the division, including the purchase of hardware. The Disaster Services system objectives include providing complete and timely information on emergencies and disasters, and reducing the projected manpower requirements needed to effectively conduct divisional programs.

Plans and Operations Branch

Plans and Operations Branch develops emergency operational concepts, policies, plans, procedures and exercises for government departments and municipalities. Staff serves as a professional resource to industry, provincial and federal governments in the field of emergency preparedness and response.

The 24-hour Emergency Duty Centre, with toll-free telephone service, continues to provide rapid response to emergencies and disasters in Alberta by alerting government departments and internal staff whose expertise may be required.

In April 1986, the third edition of the Government of Alberta Emergency Plan for Sour Gas Release was published. In excess of 5,000 copies of the plan have been sent to interested parties in Alberta, Canada and the U.S.A. Evaluation of the plan continues with a major exercise conducted in the Red Deer area in October 1986 and regular monthly call-down exercises. The annual review process was initiated to ensure the plan is current and a fourth edition will be published in 1987/88.

Two significant events occurred in 1986 that resulted in activation of the Government Emergency Operations Centre. On May 14 and 15, 1986, a severe blizzard affected Central and South-central Alberta, seriously disrupting travel and communications over a wide area. During July 18 to 21, 1986, heavy rainfall caused serious flooding in North-central Alberta particularly along the Pembina River system. The Government Emergency Operations Centre was fully manned for both incidents on a 24-hour basis to monitor the situation, respond to requests for assistance and to inquiries for information from both the public and the media.

The agency's emergency communications will soon improve significantly with the recent addition of a high-frequency, single-side band radio and a mast antenna, courtesy of Emergency Preparedness Canada. Cooperation with Alberta Radio Emergency Service has continued and the HAM radio performance will improve with the new antenna and the soon-to-be installed repeater from the Northern Alberta Radio Club. Also, arrangements are in place to access the Government's Multi-Department Mobile Radio System during emergencies.

Ongoing planning included a review of the Peacetime Emergency Operations Plan, the development, with Emergency Preparedness Canada, of a support plan for Foreign Animal Disease Eradication, and the co-ordination of government support to search and rescue operations in the province.

Plans have been made with the British Columbia government for early warning in the event of an emergency at the W.A.C. Bennett Dam on the Peace River and for sour gas releases that occur near the provincial border. Also, arrangements with the Department of National Defence are in place to access the hyperbaric chamber at Canadian Forces Base-Edmonton in the event of a diving accident.

APSS has provided significant support to the 1988 Winter Olympic Games. Staff have been extensively involved in assisting OCO' 88 in preparing emergency plans for venues. Exercising venue plans has started and will continue up to February 1988. In addition, APSS is represented on the Calgary-Bow Corridor Emergency Management Committee with responsibility for co-ordinating municipal emergency plans in the event they are needed to support Olympic activities.

An annual review of each provincial government department's war plan was completed. Arrangements have also been made with Emergency Preparedness Canada, under the Joint Emergency Planning Program, to hire a planning consultant to review and upgrade wartime arrangements in the province.

A list of emergencies and disasters can be found as Appendix II to this report.

Disaster Health Services Branch

Disaster Health Services assist health care facilities in developing and exercising Mass Casualty Response and Evacuation Plans. A major program focus is in the delivery of disaster preparedness workshops, lectures and seminars for nurses throughout the province.

During the reporting period, 1,966 persons participated in Health Service training programs (Appendix IV).

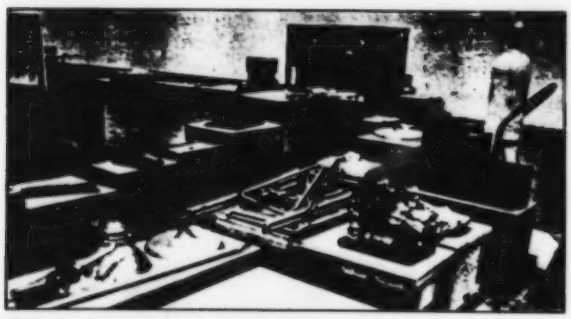
Information films were shown in 74 locations, 13,452 pamphlets and brochures were distributed, and 7,097 emergency passes were issued to health care facilities.

Disaster Health Services Staff were faculty members at the American Emergency Nurses Convention in Hawaii, Interphase Emergency Symposium in Edmonton and the Pre-Hospital Emergency Symposium in New York. We were actively involved in the Post-Disaster Stress Symposium conducted in Edmonton.

Mock Disaster exercises were held in 18 communities to test the effectiveness of Mass Casualty Response Plans and Evacuation Plans (Appendix IV and Table B).

Disaster Health Services nominated 37 candidates to attend courses conducted at the Federal Emergency Preparedness Canada College in Arnprior, Ontario.

The Branch has responsibility for the management of a $6 million emergency medical stockpile. Inspections of the emergency medical stockpile locations continue. Equipment was loaned to the Edmonton Folk Music Festival and the Alberta Senior Games in Grande Prairie.



These are components of a 200 bed Emergency hospital operating room, prior to assembly. In the background are the Portaclaves used for sterilizing instruments.

Disaster Social Services Branch

The Disaster Social Services (DSS) Branch is responsible for developing, co-ordinating and assisting in the preparation of emergency social services plans and procedures for municipalities as well as district offices of Alberta Social Services, Community and Occupational Health, and government run institutions. The branch is also responsible for developing and conducting exercises of reception annexes to municipal plans as well as in-house government (district office) plans.

In support of training needs related to DSS delivery, the branch conducts four central courses annually at the APSS Training School. This training is offered to government personnel as well as municipal officials. Extension courses are also provided.

During 1986/87, three central courses were delivered at the APSS Training School. District office managers and municipal personnel from the northwest, northeast and central regions of the province attended these two-day training sessions.

Six extension courses were delivered to support staff and Social Services District Offices in High Level, Peace River, Grande Prairie, Slave Lake, High Prairie and Barrhead.

A total of ten exercises of DSS reception plans were carried out. The communities of Valleyview, Slave Lake, Lac La Biche, Bonnyville, Bruderheim, Hinton, Drayton Valley, Claresholm and Brooks participated in these exercises. Support at the municipal level to these exercises has been excellent.

Inventories of supplies throughout the province are carried out in conjunction with municipal visits. Supplies on hand to date include 18,355 blankets, 21 mobile feeding units, and 12 reception kits. Two additional reception kits were requested from and provided by Health and Welfare Canada.

A workshop on Psychological Response to Disaster was held in November 1986. This workshop featured the expertise of such people as Dr. Michael Blumenfield, Dr. John Keating, Dr. Vanderlyn Pine and Mr. Michael Reilly, all of whom represent the Centre for Studies on Psychological Response in Emergencies (PRIDE) in Valhalla, New York. This workshop was a great success.

The DSS branch head attended a course in Richmond, Virginia on Critical Incident Stress Debriefing. Repre-

sentatives from Community and Occupational Health also attended this training session. As a result, a study has been undertaken to determine the degree to which Community and Occupational Health (Mental Health Services) can support the needs of victims of a disaster. As well, a needs study has been carried out on those rescue/response personnel who were involved in the Hinton rail disaster. Preliminary findings disclosed that some hardship was encountered by rescue personnel as a result of their involvement. Of those polled, 58 per cent felt that some sort of crisis counselling support should be available on-site, 78 per cent felt rescue response personnel should be able to receive post-incident counselling support.

The DSS branch head has been asked to make presentations on Critical Incident Stress workshops sponsored by the Alberta Ambulance Operators Association (Jasper), Canadian Fire Chiefs' Association (CFCA) Toronto and Parks Canada (Banff).

Field Services Branch

The Field Services Branch assists all municipalities, industry, community groups and other agencies in developing emergency plans and programs to improve local capabilities to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies or disasters. Field Services offices are located in Grande Prairie, Edmonton, Camrose, St. Paul, Red Deer, Calgary and Lethbridge.

Field Services Officers made 857 visits to municipalities to assist local officials with emergency preparedness activities. Hazard potentials within the community were re-assessed, emergency operations plans reviewed and updated. Mutual aid agreements were expanded for many municipalities and Field Services Officers conducted a total of 37 exercises to evaluate the effectiveness of peacetime operations plans.

On January 1, 1987, the boundaries for five districts were re-aligned in recognition of increased activities within some areas to improve the level of service from district offices.

Increased emphasis was placed on integrating and co-ordinating industrial plans with those of the municipality, especially within the Edmonton area, in co-operation with the Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) organization.

The boundaries of the five Field Services districts.

Field Services Officers attended 38 meetings to review contingency plans in place for sour gas plants and wells. Planning also continued for the development of a Calgary-Bow Corridor mutual aid plan in preparation for the 1988 Winter Olympics.

Rescue Kits were issued to 21 municipalities throughout the province. Each kit contains equipment valued at approximately $3,000, including a portable generator, lights, stretchers and hydraulic rescue equipment. To qualify for a kit, communities must meet certain criteria including the organization and training of a rescue team and leader, and the development and upkeep of a peacetime emergency operations plan.

Considerable effort was spent in arranging for 63 extension training courses which were conducted in the community as well as the recruitment of candidates for central courses held at the APSS

Training School in Edmonton and the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario.

The cost-shared equipment program in which the province and municipalities share the cost of equipment required for emergency operations received 109 applications, of which 64 were successful. Priority was given to the initial development or extension of municipal radio systems for emergency communications.

Disaster Assistance Branch

The Alberta Disaster Assistance Program is administered by the Disaster Assistance Branch comprised of three permanent staff and augmented by additional temporary personnel as needed. The program responds to extraordinary emergency operations and resulting restoration expenditures, and other financial burdens of loss and damage caused by a disasterous event.

Guidelines considered in assessing the need for assistance include:

a. the losses and damage have been so devastating as to threaten the economic survival of an individual or business;

b. assistance would be in the public interest;

c. in a municipality, an unusual amount of non-insurable loss and damage has affected a number of people;

d. events causing damage or loss were extremely unusual as classified by a competent authority. (For example, historical records, evaluated by Alberta Environment, indicate a weather-related event may be classified as extremely unusual);

e. the health, safety or welfare of the affected citizen have been at risk;

f. persons directly affected and/or municipal authorities acted prudently and appropriately to protect property and minimize damage when, and if, warning was given.

The program is intended to respond to communities, industry or individuals who may have to deal with a genuine emergency or the affects of a disasterous event which could not be prevented or reasonably insured against. However, payments for damage to public property are conditional upon the municipality undertaking to restore the damaged property to its pre-disaster condition.

Severe flooding along the North Saskatchewan river in July.

There is no statutory entitlement to disaster assistance and the program is not designed to provide total compensation for all loss and damage. The program is designed to provide some assistance to aid in recovery from a devastating occurence.

As this program shares recovery cost amongst all Albertans, there must be control features to ensure that assistance is provided on a fair and equitable basis, and where warranted. This is achieved by on-site inspection and appraisal of all reported loss and damage, and a subsequent review of the circumstances by the interdepartmental Disaster Assistance Committee. An information package is also provided to all applicants to explain how the program works, and that luxury items, recreational equipment and property, and insurables are specifically excluded for assistance.

To ensure the Disaster Assistance Program is responsive to the demands of changing conditions, an annual review is held with the Minister, Alberta Public Safety Services, and representatives of key departments involved in the program. These departments include Municipal Affairs, Agriculture, Transportation, Environment, Treasury, and Public Safety Services. These departments also have representatives appointed to the Disaster Assistance Committee.

(See Appendix III for details about 1986/87 Programs)

Alberta Public Safety Services (APSS), as part of its responsibility to foster emergency preparedness in Alberta, conducts a training and educational program through its Training Division.

The facilities at the Training School include a modern amphitheatre, a model room and five classrooms including a large range of audio-visual equipment. An outstanding feature of the school is the "all-weather, all-seasons" rescue training area. This is unique in Canada and may be the only one of its type in North America.

During 1986/87, approximately 4,000 Albertans attended training courses sponsored by APSS. The division trained 416 students on eight different emergency response courses and one war-time radiological course at the facility in Edmonton. These courses were complemented by 1,616 students attending several types of extension courses offered to municipalities, schools and institutions throughout the province. For the first time in its history, the school is now accepting federally funded students from other provinces.

In addition to the training program, various emergency-related workshops, seminars and conferences are sponsored by APSS.

Elected and key emergency response officials attended 37 disaster preparedness exercises in municipalities to test and discuss peacetime emergency operations plans. One training exercise was conducted with the emergency hospital and 18 health care facilities exercised their emergency plans. A total of 1,966 persons attended Disaster Health emergency preparedness training programs.

One hundred eleven persons from Alberta attended courses and seminars at the Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario. The college is operated by Emergency Preparedness Canada and is open to candidates from across the nation.

Disaster Services Training Branch

The Disaster Services Training Branch conducted a variety of courses, workshops and seminars, all focused on public safety. Included were Dangerous Goods Instructors Orientation, Emergency Planning Officers, Municipal Disaster Services Program Management, Disaster Health Services Nursing Seminars, Rescue Leaders, Disaster Social Services Seminars, Radiological Defence Officers and Psychological Response in Disaster Seminars.

These courses were complemented by several types of extension courses, including Basic Rescue, Dangerous Goods "Awareness" and Casualty Simulation.

Hugh Gamble, Director of Education and Training at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College (left) and his Alberta counter-part Scott Bricker at the Alberta Public Safety Services Training School. Funding for the school was provided jointly by the federal and the Alberta governments.

Dangerous Goods Training Branch

The development and delivery of the master training program for full-time Dangerous Goods Compliance Inspectors and the Compliance Information Officers continued during this reporting period. This program has reached 82 per cent completion.

The delivery of the On-Highway Inspectors Program continued throughout the Province. Participating agencies included the R.C.M.P., Motor Transport Services, and Municipal Police Departments.

The Dangerous Goods Second Responders Team Program was also developed and delivered. This course consists of 40 days of theoretical training and 40 days of hands-on training.

Dangerous Goods Control Awareness Courses were delivered to various organizations during this period including the Chemical Technology and Emergency Medical Technician Classes at N.A.I.T.

Further assistance was provided to industry in the preparation of training packages to be delivered to their employees in order to comply with the requirement of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Legislation.

The Edmonton Fire Department, Dangerous Goods Response Team officers, on the Radiological Defense Officers course which was part of their Second Responders training program. (L-R, standing) Erwin Marquardt, Larry Fortier, George Ell, Bill Fritsen, Dan Taschuk, (seated) Cyril Blackburn, Art Sissons

The Dangerous Goods Control Division of Alberta Public Safety Services is responsible for administration of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Control which came into force in early 1986. This Act regulates the handling, offering for transport and the actual transportation of dangerous goods on Alberta's highways.

The Alberta legislation is fully consistent and compatible with federal legislation which is used to regulate similar activities with respect to the air, rail and marine mode of transport. The Dangerous Goods Control Division works very closely with Transport Canada as well as other provincial and territorial jurisdiction in an effort to ensure national uniformity in relation to all laws covering the movement of dangerous goods and to encourage the orderly implementation of the program throughout Canada. The prime objective of the program is to promote public safety in the movement of dangerous goods. The Alberta program remains sensitive to the vital role of our industry in the economic fabric of the province and attempts not to impose unnecessary economic burdens on industry.

To achieve this objective, program delivery has continually encouraged industry to voluntarily comply with the new legislation. To this point most detected non-compliance is dealt with by educating violators to their newly acquired responsibilities. This approach was used for the first full year after the new regulations came into force and has resulted in a relatively high level of compliance. During February 1987, however, the first charges were laid under the new Act. Prosecution will continue to be used as a remedial measure to correct non-compliance, particularly in relation to repetitive or flagrant violations.

The legislation defines a "dangerous good" as any product, substance or organism specified in the regulations or included by its nature in any of the classes listed in the legislation. The regulations specify nine classes of dangerous goods.

Classes of Dangerous Goods

Class 1 - Explosives

Class 2 - Gases: compressed, deeply refrigerated, liquified, or dissolved under pressure

Class 3 - flammable and combustible liquids

Class 4 - flammable solids; substances liable to spontaneous combustion; substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases

Class 5 - oxidizing substances and organic peroxides

Class 6 - poisonous and infectious substances

Class 7 - radioactive materials

Class 8 - corrosives

Class 9 - miscellaneous products, substances or organisms considered dangerous to life, health, property or the environment when handled, offered for transport or transported. Includes most hazardous waste streams

The legislation requires that vehicles transporting sufficient quantities of dangerous goods to constitute a significant hazard be identified through a system of internationally recognized warning placards. Additional requirements cover explanatory documentation which must accompany the shipment; markings and specifications for packagings and other containers; reporting procedures in the event of a spill, emission or other accidental discharge; safety procedures which must be followed; special training which must be undertaken by those handling, offering or transporting dangerous goods as well as a variety of other requirements designed to enhance public safety during the entire transportation process.

To fulfill its mandate, the Dangerous Goods Control Division operates two branches. The Inspection Services Branch is responsible for field operations throughout the province with regard to the administration of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Control Act. The Operational Support Branch provides technical support to the program generally, conducts extensive research programs dealing with a variety of areas affected by the legislation, assists industry, enforcement and emergency response personnel to interpret the more complex aspects of the legislation and it provides expertise on specific products in the event of an accident. This branch also performs other administrative functions such as issuing permits and processing municipal bylaws for Ministerial approval.

Facilities Inspections Section

Seven Dangerous Goods Inspectors are stationed at five locations throughout the province, with two inspectors in the Calgary and Edmonton offices and one each in Grande Prairie, Lethbridge and Red Deer. The prime function of the inspectors is the inspection of shipper's facilities to ensure compliance with the legislation. Where violations are detected, efforts are made to educate the offending parties to assist them in achieving voluntary compliance. In the case of flagrant or repetitive violations, warning tickets are issued and a recommendation may be made to consider prosecution of the violator. In addition, inspectors

Dangerous Goods On-Highway Inspectors (as at March 31, 1987):

Name of Agency	Number of Inspectors
Motor Transport Branch (Department of Transportation and Utilities)	74
Alberta Highway Patrol (Department of The Solicitor General)	47
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	42
Calgary Police Service	48
Camrose Police Department	16
Coaldale Police Department	4
Edmonton Police Department	36
Lacombe Police Department	4
Lethbridge City Police	17
Medicine Hat Police Department	7
Taber Police Department	7
Total Number of On-Highway Inspectors	**302**

conduct follow-up investigations at shipper facilities whenever an on-highway offence is identified, if that offence indicates that a shipper may be in violation. Corrective action is taken whenever such investigations confirm non-compliance on the part of the shipper.

During 1986/87, the Facilities Inspections Section opened 1,837 files relating to various inspection activities throughout Alberta. These included 18 investigations with respect to suspected shipper offences identified by jurisdictions outside Alberta, as well as 246 such offences identified on Alberta highways.

On-Highway Inspections Section

A total of 302 on-highway Inspectors were designated under Section 6 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Control Act during 1986/87. These inspectors are employed by various law enforcement agencies within the province and were designated after successful completion of an appropriate training program developed and delivered by the Dangerous Goods Training Branch of the APSS Training Division.

On-highway Inspectors conduct vehicle inspections to determine whether carriers are in compliance with those portions of the legislation which regulate the placement of safety marks, the documentation which must accompany a shipment and the training certificates which must be carried by drivers who are transporting regulated quantities of dangerous goods. When non-compliance is found, appropriate corrective action is taken through the familiarization of the carrier with the requirements of the program, the issuance of a warning ticket or the recommendation that prosecutive action be taken. On-highway Inspectors play an extremely important role in delivery of the program. They serve as the eyes and ears of the Facilities Inspection Section in identifying those shippers who, for one reason or another, are not complying with the legislation. Eleven enforcement agencies participated in this aspect of program delivery.

In an effort to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of program delivery, the On-highway Inspection Section scheduled a series of roadside inspections. The inspections were conducted with the assistance of personnel from the Facilities Inspection Section and the Dangerous Goods Training Branch. At least one such inspection was carried out in each month commencing May 1986 at various locations throughout the province, including a number of Vehicle Inspection Stations. A total of 1,157 commercial vehicles transporting dangerous goods were inspected and 69.2 per cent of those vehicles were found to be in total compliance with the legislation. Of the remaining 30.8 per

Dangerous Goods Inspector Larry Knight, discussing placarding with Nowsco driver Gene Leischman.

cent of carriers who were found to be in non-compliance, some 18.5 per cent were endeavoring to comply but required familiarization with some particular aspect of the legislation. The other 12.3 per cent were issued warning tickets. In terms of the types of offences for which warning tickets were issued, 44 per cent involved safety mark requirements, 29 per cent shipping documents and 26 per cent training deficiencies.

Operational Support Branch

Compliance Information Centre

The Compliance Information Centre completed its second full year of operation during 1986/87. Industry and Inspection Services Branch personnel continued to use the Centre's enquiry function extensively, with the Centre staff handling an average of 635 enquiries per month. In addition, in their role as the APSS 24-hour Duty Centre, staff responded to 269 incidents. These reports involved 200 incidents directly related to dangerous goods as well as 69 other types of incidents which were reported to the Disaster Services Division.

As a result of various analyses completed on the nature and type of compliance enquiries received, the Centre published a number of interpretive bulletins designed to provide specific information. An example of this is the bulletin "Dangerous Goods and the Farmer" which was prepared in consultation with Alberta Agriculture. The bulletin pinpoints those portions of the legislation which impact on the agricultural community and provides compliance information in layman's language. This and a number of other industry-specific bulletins have been republished with permission by several jurisdictions across Canada.

The computer system developed for use by the Compliance Information Centre was extensively modified by Centre staff during the course of the year to accommodate a number of additional applications. The end product, the Dangerous Goods Information System II, has proven to be an extremely flexible and powerful database for the entire Agency. Using the expertise acquired in the development of this system, Centre staff have become extensively involved in the development of a relational database system for the Disaster Services Division. This new system is based on technology developed for the Dangerous Goods Information System and will be networked to that system as well as the existing word processing system. APSS will have a single relational database providing electronic processing of all relative information with respect to any emergency or other reportable incident in Alberta.

Compliance Information Centre Statistics:

Month	Enquiries	Dangerous Goods Incidents	Disaster Services Incidents
April /86	861	19	7
May /86	646	19	9
June /86	648	16	11
July /86	614	23	11
August /86	530	16	2
September /86	844	15	1
October /86	824	12	2
November /86	575	16	5
December /86	503	15	9
January /87	450	12	1
February /87	520	7	4
March /87	600	30	7
Totals 86/87	**7615**	200	69

Regulatory Standards and Approval Section

This section develops standards for possible inclusion in the federal legislation and consequential adoption under the provincial regulations. In addition, the Section administers the provincial permit issuing system under the legislation. Permits can be issued in circumstances under which it is extremely difficult or impossible to fully comply with the letter of the law for a variety of reasons, or where it can be shown that an equivalent level of safety can be achieved by some method not recognized in the regulations. Industrial permit applications are reviewed in consultation with all affected parties, in an effort to ensure national uniformity. The prime consideration in assessing any permit application is always that public safety is not compromised by any relaxation of the legislation provided, and that industry is not unduly impacted by those requirements. During 1986/87, a total of 258 permits were issued, including two oral permits which are granted only in cases of emergency.

The Section also processed four municipal bylaws for Ministerial approval. Municipalities are authorized under the Act to pass bylaws in relation to dangerous goods routes within their jurisdictions, but such by-laws are subject to the approval of the Minister. This procedure ensures that one municipality does not simply transfer its problems to a neighbouring community and also that the continuity of the provincial transportation system is not unnecessarily altered. the process also provides a mechanism to achieve a degree of uniformity with respect to dangerous goods routing bylaws throughout the province. Bylaws for the Cities of Calgary, Edmonton and Fort McMurray and the Town of Beaumont received Ministerial approval during 1986/87. In addition, the Section assisted eight other municipalities during the drafting stage of their respective bylaws.

The Regulatory Standards and Approvals Section also serves as a sounding board for industry, the public and government with respect to specific requirements for compliance with the legislation, and as a conduit for regulatory amendment proposals.

Administration Division

The Administration Division performs a variety of duties on behalf of APSS including implementation of government and departmental policies and procedures, provision of support services, planning of space requirements and personnel services.

During the reporting period, office renovations and maintenance on the word processing system were undertaken to meet ongoing needs and organization change. A new telephone system allowing direct-dialling and other facilities improve our service to the public.

Personnel Services Branch

Personnel Services staff provide advice and assistance on all facets of personnel administration such as staffing, classification of position, employee relations and staff development as well as advice to all staff on a variety of matters including Occupational Health and Safety. They also administer the Pay and Benefits program, conduct competitions to fill all vacant positions within the Agency and liaise with the Personnel Administration Office on a variety of subjects.

Public Affairs Group

The Public Affairs Group consists of the Public Affairs Manager and Assistant, Graphic Services and the Print Shop. The public affairs element is responsible not only to develop and implement internal or external information and media relations programs but also to provide centrally co-ordinated services that concentrate on communications planning, audio-visual presentations, displays, graphic arts, producing training manuals and brochures, collation of printed materials, signage, co-ordinating special events, interior design and other creative needs as requested.

Alberta Public Safety Services was represented at several conventions, seminars and other events during the year. Displays were updated to assist staff attending these events. Previous display material was redesigned for use at minor events.

Through the assistance of the Priority Employment Program (PEP), several hundred graphics in Dangerous Goods Control Training Modules were revised or updated and the system to catalogue and centralize the Agency's extensive (10,000) slide and photo library was expanded.

Both Alberta Public Safety Services publications, "H.O.T. Line" and "News & Notes" experienced another increase in circulation.

Several thousand Alberta Public Safety Services brochures and other information packages were distributed to government, industry and the public during the fiscal year.

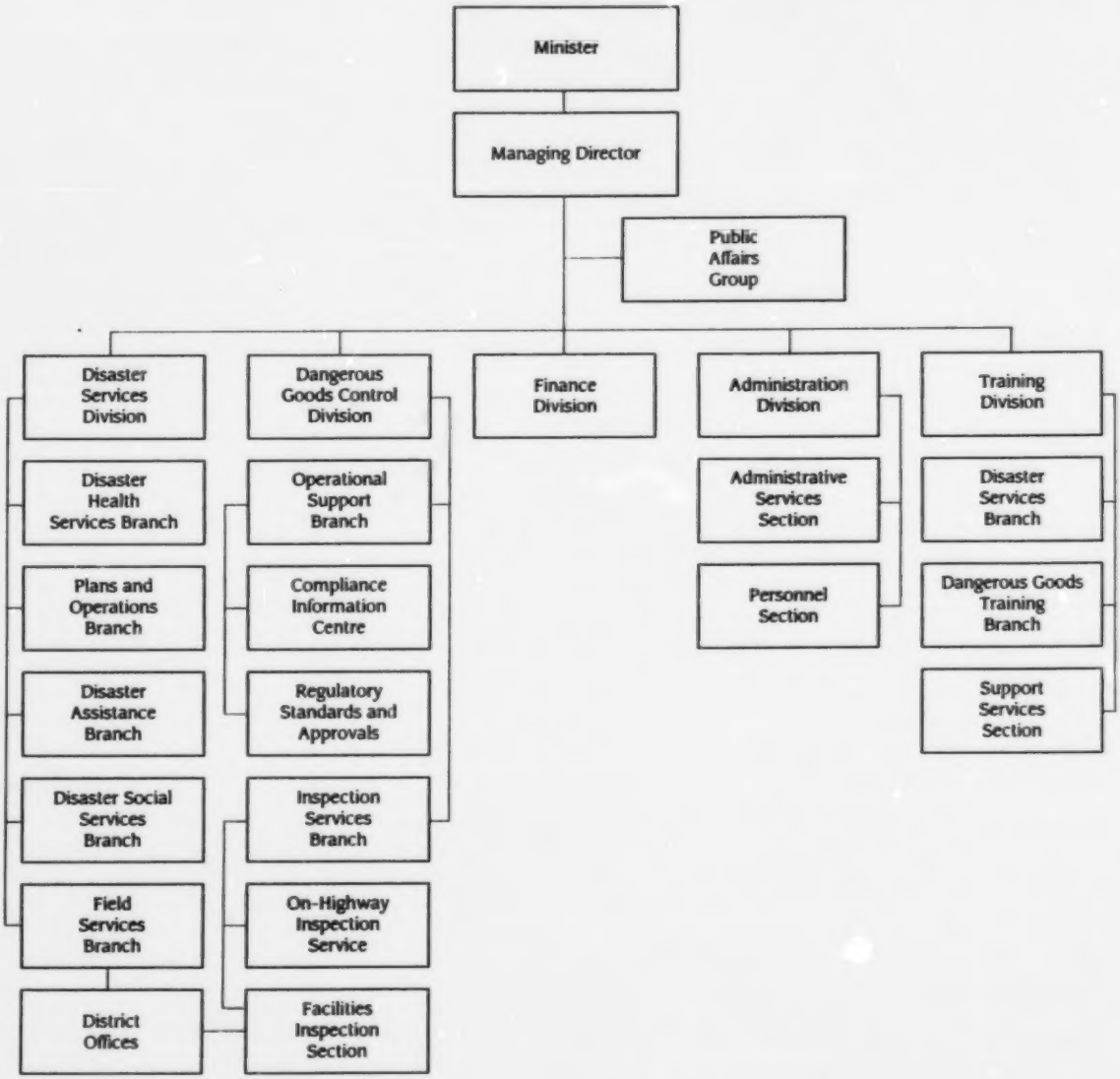
Disaster Assistance Expenditures

Disaster Assistance	1986/87
Rochester (Cattle Poisoning, June 1986)	$ 7,150.00
Improvement District No. 16 (Cattle Loss, April 1986)	10,250.00
Southern Alberta (Heavy Flooding, February 1986)	227,529.70
Ohaton (Windstorm, May 1986)	8,130.40
Sherwood Park (Heavy Rainstorm, June 1983)	1,670.64
Town of Oyen (Water Shortage, September 1986)	13,113.62
Southern Alberta (Snowstorm, May 1986)	76,531.66
North-Central Alberta (Heavy Flooding, July 1986)	15,796,455.84
Sub-Total	16,140,831.86
Administrative Costs (1986/87)	3,342,714.51
Total	**$19,483,546.37**

Program Expenditures

	Provincial Expenditures 1985/86	Federal Contributions To Provincial Expenditures 1985/86	Provincial Expenditures 1986/87	Federal Contributions To Provincial Expenditures 1986/87
Program cost (excluding disaster assistance)	$4,117,099.91		$4,211,168.63	
Disaster Assistance Program	114,288.45		19,483,546.37	$7,500,000.00
Related Alberta Government Services Expenditure	13,491.79	$7,500.00	35,275.15	7,500.00
Total	**$4,244,880.15**	**$7,500.00**	**$23,728,990.15**	**$7,507,500.00**

Department Overview



Appendix I — Legislation

Alberta Public Safety Services is responsible for the administration of the following acts and regulations:

The Public Safety Services Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta 1985
- Alberta Regulation 321/85, The Disaster Assistance Regulation
- Alberta Regulation 112/77 Emergency Planning Regulation
- Alberta Regulation 380/85 Emergency Planning Regulation
- Alberta Regulation 307/77 Emergency Services Regulation

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Control Act 1982
- Alberta Regulation 383/85, Transportation of Dangerous Good Control Regulation
- Alberta Regulation 37/86, Administration Regulation

Appendix II — Emergency Response Report Summary

1. Tank Truck Roll-over
Lacombe (April 9, 1986)
A tank truck carrying propane left Highway 2A resulting in a 1 foot crack in the pressure tank. The Lacombe County Fire Department secured the scene until the trailer could be unloaded. The driver was hospitalized. When damage to a pressure vessel is suspected APSS notifies the Boilers Branch of Alberta Labour to ensure that an inspection is carried out.

2. Tank Truck Roll-over
Gibbons (April 10, 1986)
The roll-over of a tank truck carrying anhydrous ammonia resulted in the death of the driver. The road was closed until the load could be transferred and the accident site cleared.

3. Gas Plant Explosion
Rocky Mountain House (April 10, 1986)
The Texaco Williston Green Gas Plant, 25 km north of Rocky Mountain house experienced an explosion. Six people were injured with various degree burns. The ensuing fire was brought under control by the plant, Rocky Mountain House and Rimbey fire fighters.

4. Anhydrous Ammonia Spill
Airdrie (April 19, 1986)
Six people were sent to hospital, suffering from the effects of chemical exposure, when a tank truck carrying anhydrous ammonia overturned, damaging the tank.

5. Oil Plant Explosion
Lindbergh (May 8, 1986)
An explosion at the Murphy Oil Plant near Lindbergh (35 miles S.E. of St. Paul) resulted in the death of one worker and serious injury to another worker. Suspected cause was the welding of a tank. The Elk Point Fire Department responded to the fire. Alberta Public Safety Services notified ERCB, who carried out an investigation.

6. Snow Storm
Central and Southern Alberta (May 13, 14, 15)
From Red Deer to Calgary and Sundre east to Youngstown an overnight blizzard caused the stranding of hundreds in their automobiles and the isolation of 10 communities, leaving them with no communications. The storm affected more than 30,000 people. All modes of transportation were inoperative due to blizzard conditions and white out. APSS Emergency Response Centre was activated on May 14, with all major government departments and agencies responding. Some communities were without electrical power for up to eight days.

7. Condensate Spill
Lacombe (May 14, 1986)
When a road grader and a tank truck became entangled a spill of condensate resulted. Local authorities and safety experts were able to resolve the incident without injury.

8. Hydrochloric Acid Spill
Lloydminster (May 20, 1986)
The actions of vandals resulted in the escape of 1500 gallons of hydrochloric acid. The spill was neutralized the cleaned up under the supervision of Alberta Environment.

9. Flooding
Canmore (May 29/30, 1986)
Late snowfalls and heavy rainfalls caused considerable flooding along Bow River from Banff to Canmore. APSS liaised closely with Banff National Park, Alberta Environment — River Forecast Centre, EPC, Indian Affairs and the MLA for Canmore area, and provided 2,000 sandbags. Damage was limited to flooded basements.

10. Train Derailment
Meander Creek (June 3, 1986)
A derailment of 13 cars of a Canadian National train involved 4 cars of gasoline and 6 cars of diesel. Some diesel fuel spilled onto the ground. Alberta Environment, Alberta Forestry, Canadian National Railways and ESSO Petroleum responded.

11. Aircraft Crash
Kananaskis Country (June 6, 1986)
A Cessna 182 was reported missing on June 6, with two persons on board. On June 11, Alberta Parks and Recreation asked APSS for Canadian Forces Personnel to assist in a ground search. The Cessna was found on June 18 by a Forestry helicopter. Both pilot and passenger were killed in the crash. A Twin Otter search aircraft belonging to the department of National Defence crashed while searching for the Cessna, with the loss of seven persons.

12. Elevator Fire
Grassy Lake (June 11, 1986)
A grain elevator was destroyed by fire at Grassy Lake, Alberta with considerable damage to the surrounding area. Part of the town was evacuated. The mutual aid agreement was invoked to bring fire departments from Taber, Grassy Lake, Burdett and Medicine Hat to assist in fire fighting. There was no loss of life.

13. Aircraft Crash
Warner, Alberta (June 23, 1986)
An aircraft crashed near Warner while crop spraying. The pilot was killed in the crash. APSS advised Alberta Environment, who proceeded to the crash site with APSS Dangerous Goods Inspector.

14. Tornado
Cayley, Alberta (June 29, 1986
The Village of Cayley was struck by a tornado causing extensive damage. Eleven residences suffered damage and several barns were destroyed. APSS District Field Officer investigated the scene. No injuries were reported.

15. Molten Sulphur Spill
Valleyview (July 6, 1986)
When a tank truck over-turned near Valleyview, 15 tonnes of molten sulphur were spilled. There were no injuries and the clean-up was carried out by a private contractor.

16. Train Derailment
Killam (July 9, 1986)
A train containing 10 cars of LPG derailed in the town of Killam. The area was cordoned off while the 2 LPG cars which had left the tracks were unloaded and the tracks were repaired by Canadian Pacific Railway crews.

17. **Crude Oil Spill**
McLennan (July 16, 1986)
A pup-trailer over-turned, spilling 6000 litres of crude oil. A vacuum truck was used to clean-up the oil which was prevented from entering local watercourses.

18. **Diesel Spill**
Calgary (July 16, 1986)
When a tank truck over-turned on the Glenmore Trail, 350 gallons of diesel were spilled. Diesel fuel is not at present regulated as a dangerous good for road transportation in Canada, though the clean-up problems it presents is similar to gasoline.

19. **Flooding**
Central Alberta (July 18, 1986)
During the period July 18 to 24, extensive flooding occurred in the Central Alberta region. From the foothills to the Saskatchewan border most river systems overflowed their banks. APSS activated its Emergency Response Centre on the morning of July 18 and remained activated until July 24. Emergency Planning Officers from several government departments remained in the E.R.C. throughout this period. The Minister of Environment described the flooding as the worst in known history. Damage to road systems, municipalities, cities, and farm land is estimated in the millions of dollars.

20. **Gasoline Storage Tank Leak**
Grande Centre (July 24, 1986)
A leaking underground gasoline storage tank created seepage problems in the Town of Grande Centre. Alberta Environment and the Fire Prevention Branch investigated.

21. **Tank Truck Roll-over**
Brocket (July 31, 1986)
Five occupants of a car were killed when it was in collision with a tank truck carrying stove oil. The road was closed for six hours while the wreckage spill was cleaned-up.

22. **Truck Roll-over**
Killam (August 14, 1986)
A semi-trailer loaded with propane over-turned in Killam but did not result in any injuries or leakage. The load was pumped off into another tank truck and the damaged trailer was righted using airbags.

23. **Damaged Rabies Sample**
Calgary (August 20, 1986)
A damaged package containing a diagnostic rabies sample was indentified by package markings and the documentation which accompanied the shipment. The CIC, CANUTEC, Agriculture Canada, the Calgary Fire Department and APSS Dangerous Goods Inspecter were all consulted to ensure that the package was safely delivered.

24. **Tank Truck Roll-over**
Devon (August 23, 1986)
A tank truck carrying compressed methane over-turned destroying the truck. The large, high pressure cylinders were not fully pressurized at the time. Devon Fire Department responded.

25. **Pesticide Spill**
Taber (September 11, 1986)
A pesticide spill resulted from this truck accident near Taber. Using information from the shipping document, as required by the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations, the Compliance Information Centre was able to contact the manufacturer of the chemicals for information regarding the products carried, which was useful for the safe management of the accident site.

26. Chlorine Leak at Swimming Pool
Grande Prairie (September 12, 1986)
Although this is a common type of incident, owing to the dangers presented by corrosive gases, responders must be properly equipped and informed before beginning their remedial efforts.

27. Flammable Vapour in Sewer
Edmonton (September 15, 1986)
A leading underground storage tank released a quantity of flammable vapours into the sewers. Edmonton Fire Department flushed and ventilated the system to purge fumes.

28. Flooding
Medicine Hat (September 25/26, 1986)
A leaking underground storage tank released a quantity of flammable vapours into the sewers. Edmonton Fire Department flushed and ventilated the system to purge fumes.

29. Pup-trailer Roll-over
Onoway (November 5, 1986)
No product was lost when a trailer containing anhydrous ammonia rolled over. After consultation with experts it was decided that the tank could be safely righted without first pumping off the load.

30. Gasoline Fire
Manning (November 15, 1986)
A tank truck carrying 46,000 litres of gasoline rolled over in a rural area north of Manning. Fortunately the driver was unhurt. The entire load was consumed by fire.

31. Sour Gas Release
Caroline (November 18, 1986)
A Category I sour gas release was declared when a critical well in the Caroline area "kicked". While the precautionary call down procedures were carried out by APSS, circulation in the well was re-established bringing it under control. This type of incident occurs several times each year in Alberta.

32. Tanker Fire
Spirit River (November 24, 1986)
The driver of a pickup truck was killed when his vehicle collided with a tank truck. The cargo of gasoline was completely consumed in the fire which followed.

33. Hotel Fire
Calgary (December 6, 1986)
A fire destroyed the Calgarian Hotel and Commercial Block (apartment) on December 6. Permanent residents (70-80) were evacuated. The Calgary Red Cross requested the assistance of APSS to mobilize Alberta Social Services.

34. Crude Oil Spill
Red Earth Creek (December 6, 1986)
Thirty thousand litres of crude oil were spilled when a tank truck over-turned. The oil flowed onto an ice covered creek. Removal of the oil was supervised by Alberta Forestry.

35. Diesel Spill
Cereal (December 16, 1986)
When a pup-trailer overturned, 15,000 litres of diesel fuel was spilled. The driver was unhurt although the road surface was damaged.

36. Gasoline Tanker Roll-over
Scotford (December 23, 1986)
A tank truck spilled 4,000 litres of gasoline when it overturned. Most of the spill was recovered and the 1,000 litres which remained was burned off by the fire department.

37. **Diesel Spill**
Edmonton (January 22, 1987)
Vandalism was blamed for a large spill of diesel fuel at a bulk agency. Despite dyking carried out by the fire department, up to 5,000 litres entered the storm sewer.

38. **Propane Truck Roll-over**
Lac La Nonne (January 22, 1987)
The driver of a bulk propane truck received minor injuries when his vehicle over-turned. After stopping a small leak, tow trucks were able to right the tank without unloading.

39. **Tank Truck Roll-over**
Beiseker (January 24, 1987)
Airdrie and Beiseker Fire Departments attended the scene of a tank truck roll-over where 20,000 litres of diesel and 5,000 litres of gasoline were spilled. Alberta Environment supervised the clean-up.

40. **Propane Truck Roll-over**
Taber (February 10, 1987)
The driver of a tank truck was injured and his truck destroyed when it left the road. The cargo of 34,000 litres of propane was transferred to other tankers before the wreck could be removed.

41. **Radioactives Stolen**
Red Deer (February 23, 1987)
A quantity of radioactive sources were taken when a truck was stolen from the premises of a city business. The radioactives were safely recovered when the truck was found by police.

42. **Cyrogenic Tanker Roll-over**
Valleyview (March 7, 1987)
A tank truck carrying 18,000 cubic metres of liquid nitrogen was destroyed when it was involved in a single vehicle accident. The load was vented harmlessly to the atmosphere so the tank could be safely removed.

43. **Gasoline Spill**
Brooks (March 20, 1987)
While filling an underground storage tank, 3,000 litres of gasoline were spilled. Brooks Fire Department stood by while dykes and a catch basin were constructed. A vacuum truck was then used to pump out the catch basin.

44. **Bulk Fertilizer Roll-over**
Hobbema (March 20, 1987)
The driver of a bulk fertilizer truck was killed in this accident on Highway 2. Because of the shipping documents from earlier loads left in the cab, there was difficulty making quick identification of the material being transported. It turned out to be urea which is not a regulated chemical. Alberta Environment supervised the clean-up.

45. **Toxic Cloud**
Calgary (March 29, 1987)
A toxic cloud with a suspected ammonia base was released from Western Co-op Fertilizers. Nine people were hospitalized and subsequently discharged. Calgary Disaster Services were activated, with Alberta Environment and the Minister kept informed.

46. **Train Derailment**
Camrose (April 6, 1987)
A Canadian National train derailed near Camrose. Of the six cars which derailed, two contained ammonium nitrate. Spilled fuel oil was prevented from mixing with the ammonium nitrate, thus avoiding a possibly explosive situation. The spill was kept out of a local reservoir.

Appendix III — Assistance Programs

As indicated previously (Programs 1985-86), a massive snowfall in late February, 1986, followed by unusually warm weather, caused ice jams and flash flooding in southern Alberta. Serious loss and damge to both public and private property was reported from five municipalities. To deal with this event an assistance program was approved and grants made to twenty nine applicants, including five municipalities.

On May 13 and 14, 1986, a severe snowstorm traversed a large area of south-central Alberta, from Red Deer to Calgary, affecting nine counties and three municipal districts along both sides of Highway 2. This storm caused property damage at several farmsteads, and prompted the need for emergency operations to rescue and accommodate a large number of persons from automobiles stranded on Highway 2. Assistance was approved for this extraordinary weather event and grants have been provided to five municipalities and eight individual/businesses at this time. Payment action is pending on a few outstanding submissions awaiting further information from the municipalities concerned. It is anticipated at least four additional municipalities will qualify for grants before this program is completed.

Flooding of Edmonton's river valley in late July.

Assistance was approved for one applicant in the County of Camrose No. 22 as a result of a tornado windstorm on May 21, 1986. The information available indicated the damage sustained would threaten the survival of this particular farming operation in the absence of assistance.

During late May and early June, 1986, the Town of Canmore experienced a minor flooding incident due to high water tables in the area, causing seepage into residential basements. Although no general assistance program was deemed appropriate, a submission from the Town for expenditures in responding to this event will receive further consideration when required information is provided by the municipality.

Assistance was granted for three isolated cases of serious livestock losses, two as a result of drowning in Improvement District No. 16 when cattle broke through ice-covered dugouts. A third case involved the accidental poisoning of cattle as a result of ingesting blue algae on a farm in the Rochester area. In all three of these incidents the losses were so severe as to threaten the survival of the cattle farming operation.

In late July, 1986, widespread and severe flooding inundated north-central Alberta, especially along the Pembina and North Saskatchewan Rivers. Individuals, businesses and municipalities were affected in an area from Slave Lake in the north to Bowden in the south, and from Edson in the west to Vilna in the east. Approximately 1,400 applications for assistance have been received, including thirty-eight municipal submissions. This Flood Recovery Program (1986) is the largest Disaster Assistance Program ever initiated in Canada and is being cost-shared by the Federal Government under the guidelines of the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements. However, grants provided on many items under the provincial program will not qualify for cost-sharing under the federal guidelines, particularly crop losses. The payment program is still in progress as the period of this report (1986/87 fiscal year) ends.

Appendix IV — Disaster Health Services Tables

(Table A)

Educational Programs

Programs	Number of Candidates
Mass Casualty Preparedness Workshops (17)	836
Lectures (21)	856
Disaster Nursing Seminar (2)	51
200 Bed Emergency Hospital Training Exercise	241
Casualty Simulation Course	7
Total	**1,991**

(Table B)

Hospital Exercises

Year	Month	Day	City/Town
1986	April	09	Islay
		16	Canmore
		29	Charles Camsell Hospital
		30	Village of Donalda
	May	13	Grimshaw
		14	High Level
		15	Fort Vermilion
		21	Consort
		22	Coronation
	September	10	Medicine Hat Central Park Lodge
		18	St. Albert
	October	07	Fort Mcleod
		08	Picture Butte
		09	Taber
		30	Strathmore
	November	04	Village of Alliance
		06	Bonnyville
		07	Salem Manor Leduc

Appendix V — Training Statistics

Central Courses

Type of Course	1985/86 Number of Courses	1985/86 Number of Candidates	1986/87 Number of Courses	1986/87 Number of Candidates
Rescue Leader	2	39	2	42
Muncipal Disaster Services	3	63	5	99
Dangerous Goods Instructors' Orientation	3	63	2	51
Disaster Social Services	1	18	3	67
Advanced Dangerous Goods Inspectors and Response Technique	0	0	1	8
Disaster Health Services Nursing Seminar	2	38	2	51
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Seminar	0	0	1	6
Radiological Defence Officers	1	10	1	14
Emergency Government Preparedness	1	24		
Psychological Response in Disaster Seminar	0	0	1	78
Alberta Government Shippers and Carriers	1	7		
Total	**14**	**262**	**18**	**416**

Extension Courses

Type of Course	1985/86 Number of Courses	1985/86 Number of Candidates	1986/87 Number of Courses	1986/87 Number of Candidates
Basic Rescue	33	433	37	463
Casualty Simulation	2	17	1	7
Dangerous Goods Awareness	19	490	31	708
Dangerous Goods Police Awareness	0	0	1	26
Disaster Social Services Seminar	3	29	6	99
Emergency Hospital (200-bed) Exercise	1	40	1	214
On-Highway Inspectors	12	207	21	243
Carriers and Shippers Awareness	5	78	19	432
Compliance Information Officers (Correspondence)	ongoing	6	ongoing	6
Fuel-Line Dangerous Goods Inspectors (Correspondence)	ongoing	6	ongoing	9
Mass Casualty Preparedness Workshop	17	805	17	836
Community Health Disaster Preparedness Lecture	7	316	21	856
Radiation Monitoring (Peace)	2	17		
Total	**101**	**2447**	**155**	**3899**

Courses Outside of Alberta	Number of Course(s)	Alberta Candidates
EPC Plans & Operations (Pop)	13	23
EPC Emergency Planning Health (Community)	6	25
EPC Exercise Design	4	8
EPC Mayors and Elected Officials	4	8
EPC Transportation of Dangerous Goods	5	11
EPC Emergency Social Services Planning (Community)	3	5
EPC Course Administration Seminar	1	1
EPC HWC Advisory Group	1	1
EPC Federal/Provincial Training Conference	1	1
EPC Emergency Operations Course (EOC)	3	3
EPC Symposium 1986	1	2
EPC Federal/Provincial Conference Health and Welfare	1	6
EPC Seminar on Public Works Emergency Planning and Response	1	2
USA Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Seminar	1	2
EPC Casualty Simulation Course	1	2
EPC Site Management Course	2	5
EPC Emergency Preparation Canada Health and Welfare	1	5
EPC Plans and Operations (War)	1	1
Total	50	111